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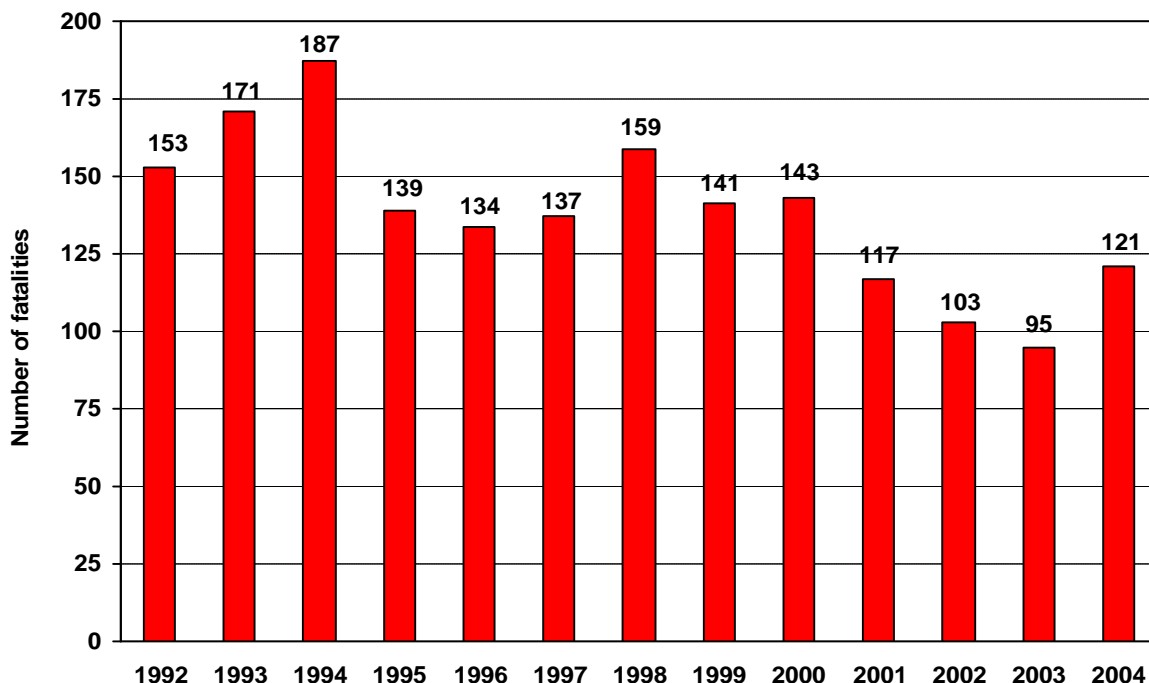
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For Release:
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LOUISIANA WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN 2004

Following three consecutive years of decline, fatal work injuries rose to 121 in Louisiana during 2004, up from the record low of 95 fatalities recorded in 2003, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that despite the 27-percent increase in workplace fatalities, the 2004 count was still the fourth-lowest annual total registered in the State since the fatality census began in 1992. Nationally, job-related deaths rose 2 percent over the year as 27 states reported higher numbers in 2004, more than offsetting those States reporting declines. The most frequent causes of Louisiana workplace fatalities were highway incidents (21), homicides (20), water vehicle incidents (12), being struck by an object (10), and falls to a lower level (10); these five events¹ accounted for 60 percent all workplace fatalities.

Total work-related fatalities in Louisiana by year, 1992-2004



¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents include highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts include homicides and suicides; and falls include falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level.

Louisiana Workplace Fatalities in 2004 (continued)

Highway incidents remained the leading cause of on-the-job fatal injuries for both the State and the nation. In Louisiana, this type of fatal event has led all others since 1996, while nationally this category has led since the program's inception in 1992. The number of fatal injuries attributable to highway incidents in the State increased to 21 in 2004. Work-related deaths on the State's highways accounted for 17 percent of Louisiana workplace fatalities compared with 24 percent nationwide. (See tables A and B.)

Work-related deaths resulting from homicides rose to 20 in 2004, up from 9 in 2003, and accounted for 17 percent of on-the-job deaths in Louisiana. While there were higher numbers of workplace homicides in previous years, the number of homicides in 2004 as a percent of total work-related deaths set a record for the State. In contrast, on-the-job homicides declined nationwide to the lowest level as well as the lowest share on record, accounting for one-in-ten work-related fatalities in the U.S.

Among the five most frequent fatal events in the State, water vehicle incidents showed the largest percentage increase as the number of deaths jumped from 4 in 2003 to 12 in 2004. These incidents accounted for 10 percent of occupational fatalities in Louisiana. While the number of water vehicle incidents rose sharply at the national level as well, these events were responsible for a lower share of U.S. fatalities (2 percent).

Occupational fatalities caused by being struck by an object fell sharply in the State between 2003 and 2004. The number of workers killed as a result of being struck by an object fell to 10, down from 17 the previous year. This type of event accounted for 8 percent of work-related deaths in Louisiana and 10-percent nationwide.

Falls to a lower level were also responsible for 10 fatalities or 8 percent of work-related deaths in the State. Nationally, fatalities in this category rose to their highest level on record. At 8 percent of total fatalities, falls to a lower level represented a smaller share of Louisiana work-related deaths than in the U.S. (13 percent).

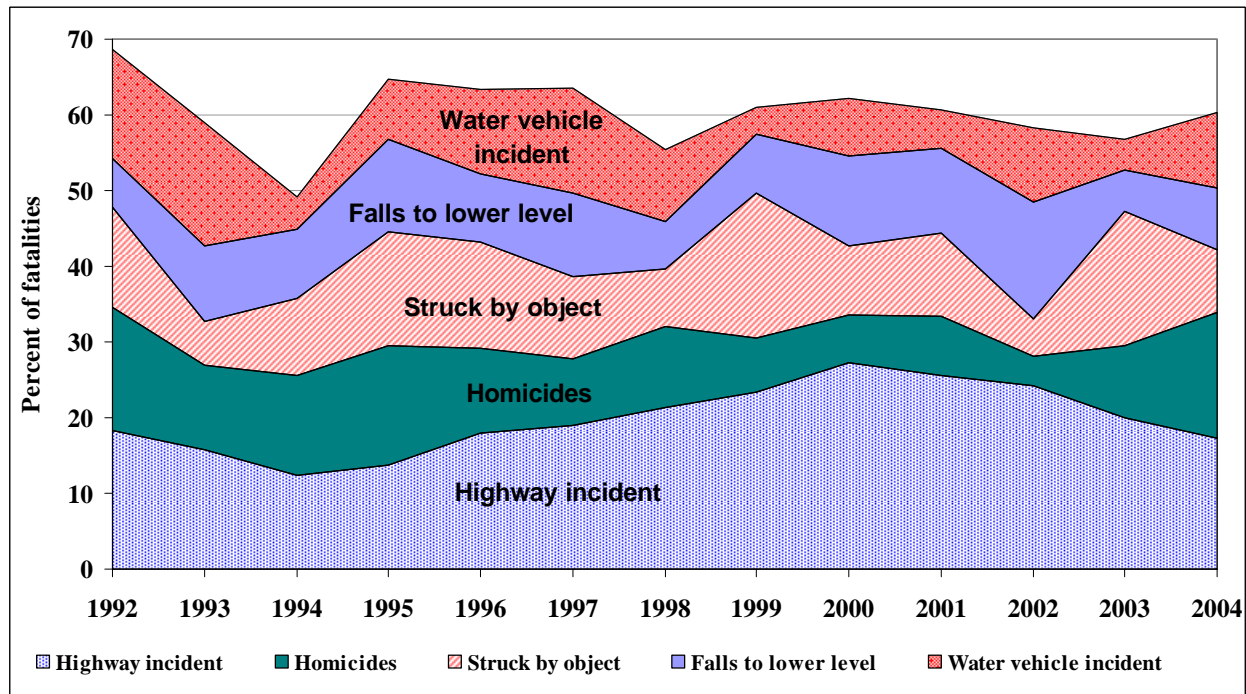
Other types of workplace fatalities involving 5 or more workers in Louisiana included being struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment (8), caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (6), non-highway incidents, except rail, air, and water (6), contact with electric current (5), and aircraft incidents (5). (See table 1.)

Table A. Distribution of fatal occupational injuries in Louisiana by selected event, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Water vehicle accident		Struck by object		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	153	28	18	25	16	22	14	20	13	10	7
1993	171	27	16	19	11	28	16	10	6	17	10
1994	187	23	12	25	13	8	4	19	10	17	9
1995	139	19	14	22	16	11	8	21	15	17	12
1996	134	24	18	15	11	15	11	19	14	12	9
1997	137	26	19	12	9	19	14	15	11	15	11
1998	159	34	21	17	11	15	9	12	8	10	6
1999	141	33	23	10	7	5	4	27	19	11	8
2000	143	39	27	9	6	11	8	13	9	17	12
2001	117	30	26	9	8	6	5	13	11	13	11
2002	103	25	24	4	4	10	10	5	5	16	16
2003	95	19	20	9	9	4	4	17	18	5	5
2004	121	21	17	20	17	12	10	10	8	10	8

Louisiana Workplace Fatalities in 2004 (continued)

Percentage of Louisiana work-related fatalities resulting from selected events



Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Louisiana

- Men accounted for 89 percent (108) of the work-related fatalities in Louisiana. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 49 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 19 percent. Thirteen women were fatally injured on-the-job; the most prevalent causes of death for women were assaults and violent acts and transportation incidents, accounting for 62 and 23 percent, respectively. (See table 2.)
- In Louisiana, 67 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were non-Hispanic whites; 24 percent were non-Hispanic blacks; and 7 percent were Hispanics or Latinos. The primary cause of death for non-Hispanic whites and blacks was transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old — the prime working age group — made up 63 percent or 76 of the State's work-related fatalities in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-nine percent of workers killed on-the-job in Louisiana worked for wages and salaries, while the remainder was self-employed. Assaults and violent acts accounted for a larger share of fatalities among the self-employed than among wage and salary workers — 31 percent compared to 17 percent. (See table 2.)
- Three industry sectors made up one-half of all workplace fatalities in the State. The transportation and warehousing sector recorded 28 deaths, manufacturing registered 17, and construction experienced 15. Transportation incidents were by far the leading cause of workplace fatalities within the transportation and warehousing sector and accounted for over two-thirds of the fatal injuries. In manufacturing, transportation incidents were responsible for 41 percent of fatalities. In contrast, within the construction sector, falls was the leading cause of workplace deaths accounting for 40 percent of the total. (See table 3.)

Louisiana Workplace Fatalities in 2004 (continued)

— From an occupational perspective, transportation and material moving jobs had the highest number of fatalities at 46, followed by construction and extraction jobs at 17; combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 52 percent of all work-related fatalities in Louisiana. Within transportation and material moving occupations, transportation incidents (32) accounted for 70 percent of all fatal injuries, while falls (6) and exposure to harmful substances or environments (5) accounted for 65 percent of construction and extraction deaths. (See table 4.)

Fatal work injuries nationwide

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual total recorded by the fatality census since its inception in 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway incidents were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway incidents in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Across the nation, fatalities resulting from both falls to a lower level and being struck by an object represented the highest annual totals ever reported by the fatality census for these events. The number of work-related deaths from falls to a lower level increased from 604 in 2003 to 732 in 2004, while workplace fatalities resulting from being struck by an object rose from 531 in 2003 to 596 in 2004.

The number of workplace homicides recorded in the U.S. in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13-percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Distribution of fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Falls to lower level		Struck by object		Homicides		Water vehicle incidents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17	102	2
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17	116	2
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16	86	1
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17	82	1
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15	116	2
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14	103	2
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12	109	2
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11	95	2
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11	80	1
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11	84	1
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11	68	1
2003 ²	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11	69	1
2004	5,703	1,374	24	732	13	596	10	551	10	90	2

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

² The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

Louisiana Workplace Fatalities in 2004 (continued)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in a number of ways. Selected current and historical information is available in PDF format. Detailed data may be accessed through the online query system located at <http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi> or via an extensive collection of flat text files. This release is available in text and PDF format on the Dallas BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/ro6/home.htm>. Users may also obtain the release from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document number 9705. For personal assistance, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Louisiana Workplace Fatalities in 2004 (continued)

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Louisiana Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Unit for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry ¹ sector, Louisiana, 2004

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	121	48	16	15	17	65	39	--	--	11	--	7	5
Contact with objects and equipment.....	22	14	6	3	5	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	10	6	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	11	8	--	6	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	10	7	--	6	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	9	4	--	3	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	56	19	9	3	7	34	25	--	--	6	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	21	5	3	--	--	16	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	4	--	--	--	10	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	8	3	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	6	3	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle accident.....	12	3	--	--	--	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision.....	6	--	--	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ship, boat, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	22	--	--	--	--	14	6	--	--	--	--	4	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	20	--	--	--	--	13	5	--	--	--	--	4	--
Hitting, kicking, beating.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	17	--	--	--	--	10	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2004

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	121	56	22	22	11	9	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	108	51	18	19	11	9	--
Self-employed ⁵	13	5	4	3	--	--	--
Sex							
Men.....	108	53	14	21	10	9	--
Women.....	13	3	8	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	19	9	5	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	19	10	--	4	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	38	16	7	10	--	3	--
55 to 64 years.....	28	12	6	3	4	--	--
65 years and over.....	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	81	39	11	16	8	6	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	29	13	9	5	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2004

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		121	56	22	22	11	9	--
Private Industry		113	53	17	22	11	9	--
Goods Producing		48	19	--	14	8	4	--
Natural Resources and Mining		16	9	--	6	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵	21	10	5	--	4	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining.....	213	9	5	--	3	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining.....	2131	9	5	--	3	--	--	--
Support Activities for Mining.....	21311	9	5	--	3	--	--	--
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells.....	213111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations.....	213112	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		15	3	--	3	6	3	--
Construction	23	15	3	--	3	6	3	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	10	--	--	--	5	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		17	7	--	5	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	17	7	--	5	--	--	--
Wood Product Manufacturing.....	321	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	327	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.....	336	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship and Boat Building.....	3366	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship and Boat Building.....	33661	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship Building and Repairing.....	336611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		65	34	14	8	3	5	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		39	25	6	4	--	3	--
Wholesale Trade	42	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores.....	44511	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	28	19	3	3	--	--	--
Water Transportation.....	483	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Deep Sea, Coastal, and Great Lakes Water Transportation.....	4831	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Deep Sea, Coastal, and Great Lakes Water Transportation.....	48311	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Deep Sea Freight Transportation.....	483111	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	12	6	--	3	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Transportation.....	488	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Water Transportation.....	4883	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		11	6	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	541	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		8	3	5	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	4	--	4	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2004

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	121	56	22	22	11	9	--
Management occupations.....	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous managers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers, all other.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	17	3	--	3	6	5	--
Construction trades workers.....	12	--	--	--	5	5	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	12	5	--	4	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	46	32	3	9	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	23	16	--	4	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	20	15	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	14	9	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation workers.....	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
Sailors and marine oilers.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Sailors and marine oilers.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	10	5	--	4	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	7	3	--	3	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	6	--	--	3	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries